

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN. NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

The house of Isaac Wharf, at Guilford, Me., was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Wharf, his wife and son were burned to death.

The firm of Thomas Perkins & Co., of New York, has been bankrupted by its dishonest clerks, who have for a long time been speculating with the funds of the establishment and lost heavily. They have made a full confession.

Booth, the tragedian, has joined the grand army of bankrupts. His liabilities are but down at \$200,000.

The Massachusetts Legislature has tabled, by a large vote, the resolutions relating to the centennial celebration.

Three prominent Boston hotel-keepers were arrested and taken before a police court, the other day, for violation of the liquor law. One of them pleaded guilty and escaped with a \$50 fine. The other two plead not guilty, and were sentenced each to three months' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of \$75. They have appealed, and will carry the case through the courts.

A bill appropriating \$100,000 for the centennial celebration has passed the New Jersey Senate.

The West.

A serious accident occurred last week on the Wisconsin division of the Chicago and North-western railroad. A train was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Woodstock, Ill., and all the cars burned. Fortunately there was no loss of life, but a number of persons were more or less injured.

The grocery store of Chris. Mehr, at Evansville, Ind., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst. Mrs. Mehr, her two youngest children, and a bartender named George, perished in the flames.

A negro who was arrested for murdering and robbing a woman in Jackson county, in Southern Illinois, was taken from the jail at Murreysboro, the other day, and summarily hanged by a mob. Previous to being strung up he confessed his crime.

The ice crop in Indiana will prove a total failure this winter.

The women of Southern Ohio continue their crusade against the whisky saloons, and are meeting with encouraging success.

Elijah Smith, Richard Worthington and Jesse Thatcher were recently killed near Charleston, Mo., by the explosion of a boiler in a saw-mill.

Rev. Florence McCarthy, a Baptist preacher of the sensational school, and pastor of one of the leading churches of Chicago, having been locked out of his church by the Trustees for indecorous language in the pulpit, is creating something of a sensation by going about the city preaching in the streets, in saloons, billiard halls, etc.

The woman's whisky war in Ohio spreads like wildfire, and is about breaking out in Toledo, Columbus, and Wheeling. At Harmony, Clark county, the last saloon in the place has been closed. The crusade has reached Cambridge, Ind., and the women, armed with prayer and hymn-books, are invading the saloons. Not a single drop of spirits is left in the town of Hocking, Logan county, Ohio. At Blanchester, Clinton county, the saloons have all been prayed out. At Pomeroy, the ladies, to the number of eighty, make daily visits to the sixty saloons, but are not meeting with very great success. At Syracuse they are also on the war-path. At Ripley, nearly every saloon-keeper capitulated after a week's siege. At first it was the pre-arranged plan that all saloons in that place should shut the ladies out. The weather was stormy and cold, and, as the ladies sang and prayed in the cold, public sentiment overwhelmingly vetoed the cowardly course of the saloon-keepers, and they were glad to apologize and open their doors. Van Pelt, the New Vienna saloon-keeper, whose conversion required so many days of constant watching and praying, has joined hands with the crusaders, and is delivering telling lectures to his former companions in iniquity.

Advices from the West report that evidence is daily accumulating that the Indians, being ill-treated on the reservations, contemplate an uprising in the spring, and are even now swarming the prairies prepared for war.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says of the women's whisky war: "The temperance movement receives fresh impetus from repeated successes. In Washington C. H., a man named Passmore opened a new saloon last week. Immediately the whole moral and religious power of the town turned upon him. Ladies prayed before the door all day and all night past 10 at night during the snow-storm. At the business men's prayer meeting a message from Passmore announced that he had closed. An immense procession immediately marched to Beck, who had enjoyed the women from using a tavern in front of his place. Those enjoined remained in church to pray. Beck, on seeing the procession, said he would stop. Only one remained. At Blanchester, all the saloons are closed. At Logan, the ladies likewise celebrate a complete victory. At Lancaster and Athens, work is beginning. At Pomeroy a society has been organized on the principle that there is enough moral and religious power in the city to exterminate the business of trafficking in intoxicating drink, and will resort to law only when other means fail."

An Omaha dispatch says: "The excitement over the Indian news is becoming very great. There is no doubt that in consequence of the failure of agents to provide for them the Indians are leaving their reservations for the purpose of providing themselves at the expense of the settlers, herders and ranchmen."

The South.

Branch K. Bruce, colored Senator-elect from Mississippi, was for several years a steamboat pilot.

Joseph W. Davis and W. H. McCotter were hung in Maryland on the 6th of February—the former at Westmoreland, the latter at Cambridge.

The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway have assigned the contract for making the road ready for the rail, exclusive of two river bridges and iron trestles for eighty miles between North Danville, Ky., and the Tennessee State line to eighteen out of the 164 bidders. The cost will be \$1,500,000.

Washington.

Gen. Harney, who was one of the most noted Indian fighters of his day, was before the House Military Committee the other day,

and told them that the way to put an end to the Indian troubles is to treat them fairly. In his experience he recalled only two instances in which the savages had violated their treaty obligations, and these he considered excusable. Instead of making war on the Indians, he would direct hostilities against Indian Agents and whisky-dealers.

It has been decided by the House Military Committee, in defiance of the recommendations of all the army officers, to permanently reduce the army.

Some excitement was caused in Washington, the other day, by the arrest of a drunken, half-crazy man named James G. Sypher, while attempting to ride into the Executive mansion on horseback. He was searched, and a loaded pistol found on his person.

A proposition is on foot to ask Congress to declare the 12th of February—Abraham Lincoln's birthday—a legal holiday.

Caleb Cushing has received his instructions as Minister to Madrid, and will leave for his post of duty at an early day.

The House Committee on Pensions has agreed to report a bill placing survivors of Indian wars and the war with Mexico on the same footing, with respect to pensions, as soldiers of the war of 1812.

A Washington dispatch says: "The House Committee on the Judiciary have decided to report back favorably the Civil Rights bill upon the first call of the committee. It is not now expected that the words 'schools and colleges' will be stricken out."

A Washington dispatch states that the report of the Senate Transportation Committee is nearly ready. The testimony alone covers 800 printed octavo pages. It is believed that the committee will either report absolutely against Government aid, or else favor the adoption of one particular route, to be completed under national patronage.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals has decided to report in favor of chartering a narrow gauge railroad from a point in North Carolina to Leavenworth, Kan.

Foreign.

England can carry the broom in regard to riotous elections. There is nothing in the political history of America that will compare with the violence which has prevailed in connection with the Parliamentary elections in that country. The dispatches from day to day have been filled with accounts of riotous demonstrations, fighting, window-smashing, etc. In several instances the aid of the military was invoked to quell the disturbances. The returns from the elections show large Conservative gains. Up to the 5th inst. 108 Liberals and 141 Conservatives had been returned. The balance of parties in 208 other places remains unchanged. The Conservatives gain thirty seats previously held by the Liberals, and the Liberals have ousted nine Conservatives. The Conservative journals are jubilant over the result.

A doubtful rumor comes from Berlin that Germany and France are on the eve of another war.

A Paris dispatch says: "The French Bishops announce their intention to resist any attempt to muzzle them, and Pius IX. has counselled them to 'fight the good fight of faith' even unto martyrdom. As a corollary to all this the Paris Bourse has been falling frightfully for the past three days, spreading consternation in financial circles."

The Ashantee war is ended, and the British lion is triumphant. The King of the Ashantes has delivered all the white prisoners to Sir Garnet Wolseley, accepts the latter's terms for the cessation of hostilities, and agrees to pay the Britishers an indemnity of £200,000.

A Madrid dispatch announces a desperate battle between the Republicans and Carlists near Lerida, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss.

Emperor William concluded his speech, on the opening of the German Parliament, the other day, with the encouraging assurance that all the nations of Europe are resolved to preserve the peace.

The famine in Bengal is increasing. It is estimated that 150,000 natives are already severely distressed.

The excitement over the English elections has culminated in several bloody fights. At Wittenham there was a desperate conflict, in which several persons were killed. At Windsor and Handy there were also bloody rows, resulting in the death of three or four. At Aylesbury, in Limerick, three were killed and a number wounded. Rioting has been general all over the potteries districts of Staffordshire, and many casualties are reported. At Timbucktoo, Lington and Bureloma the rioters seized the ballot-boxes, which were recaptured by the police after severe fighting.

A London dispatch of the 7th says: "So far 484 members of Parliament have been returned, of whom 255 are Conservatives, 229 Liberals. The Conservatives replace 71 Liberals, and the latter have ousted 27 Conservatives. Baron Rothschild is defeated in the city, standing at the bottom of the poll. It is now rendered certain that Disraeli has secured a fair working majority in Parliament. The defeat of the Gladstone party is attributed to Bruce's unpopular licensing act; the division of the Liberal party on both issues—such as the Education act, female suffrage, the Permissive bill, etc." Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Lorne have been re-elected.

Sickles has left Madrid for home.

Another railway disaster is reported from England. Two trains on the Great Western road collided, killing and injuring many people.

A London dispatch announces the death of Baron Meyer Rothschild.

The news from Cuba is important. Captain-General Jovellar, who has lately been invested with extraordinary powers by the Madrid Government, has issued a proclamation placing the whole island in a state of siege, and ordering the mobilization for active service of four volunteers out of every ten, this mobilization to begin immediately, and continue six months. All persons between the ages of 20 and 45 not volunteers on the 1st of February are to be enrolled in the militia. Voluntary enlistment is to be for one year, and any volunteer who may enlist for one year will be exempt from all future drafts. Every drafted volunteer will receive \$100 bounty. The proclamation embraces other stringent orders, which the Spaniards think will have the effect of ending the war before the summer is over.

Two women lately fought a duel in Sinaloa, Mexico, one of them being killed and the other wounded.

A company has been organized in London to lay a new cable from Great Britain to Halifax, via the Azores, by which messages will be conveyed at a shilling a word.

David Frederick Strauss, the eminent German theologian, is dead.

An attempt was recently made at Yeddo, Japan, to assassinate Iwakura, the head of the Japanese delegation that visited America last summer.

Up to the 11th inst. 536 members of the British Parliament had been elected, of whom 283 were Conservatives, and 253 Liberals and Home Rulers.

The Paris *Patrie* says sharply-worded notes have recently been exchanged between the Governments of Germany and the United States. The subject of the correspondence is not stated.

A Paris dispatch announces the death of Jules Michelet, the well-known author.

British Columbia is having trouble. An attempt by the Ministry to force an alteration of the terms of the Confederation through the Legislature without submitting it to a vote of the people was visited by the latter, who proceeded to the hall, 1,000 strong, and broke up the sitting.

The Grange.

The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry began its session at St. Louis on the 4th inst. The Secretary reported that 8,000 subordinate granges had been formed during

the year. The Treasurer reported \$50,000 to be on hand. In the report of the Executive Committee, co-operation is warmly indorsed, and the members of the order declared to have saved \$8,000,000 last year by co-operative stores, agencies, and grain-elevators. Anything like waging war on the railroads of the country is discontinued, as their interests are one with those of the farmers. Grand Master Adams, in his address, characterized the Boston Grange as a dangerous and revolutionary element in the order, being composed entirely of the class known as middlemen. The Grange sits with closed doors, and consequently much that transpires is not known to the outside public.

General.

A new solution of the transportation problem is offered in the shape of a project for the construction of a canal from St. Louis to Terre Haute, a distance of 150 miles, there to connect with the Wabash and Erie Canal, affording a direct water route between the great producing West and Eastern and European markets.

An extensive cave, abounding in articles and hieroglyphics of great antiquity, has been discovered near Ottawa, Canada.

The Council of the Choctaw Nation has entered its protest against a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory.

The National Crop Reporter, of the 6th inst., publishes estimates of the percentage of the last crop of barley and rye in the hands of producers Jan. 15, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin. The percentage of barley on hand at the date named in the five States, which produced in 1873 some 9,500,000 bushels, is placed at 31.3-10 per cent. The rate of consumption, by which is meant both shipments and home consumption, is highest in Kansas and lowest in Wisconsin, being respectively 76 and 66 per cent. The percentage of rye on hand averages 26.6-10 per cent., which, with a total production last year of about 4,300,000 bushels, indicates an amount now on hand equal to a trifle less than 1,148,000 bushels. The consumption is heaviest in Kansas—80 per cent.—and lightest in Wisconsin—70 per cent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.—Senate.—Sherman called up his bill to secure equalization of national bank circulation, and explained its provisions. The Bankruptcy bill was considered, the pending amendment being that of Ogelsby's, to strike out the words "or who has stopped or enjoined and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that persons of that class should not be considered bankrupts. After discussion the amendment was lost—41 yeas, 53 nays. An amendment limiting the operations of the 39th section of the original law as amended, and reported by the committee, to persons owning \$200,000, was adopted. The House then considered the bill for the proving of accounts before a Justice of the Peace or notary public instead of before a Justice in Bankruptcy, or United States Commissioner, as now provided. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

House.—The resolution of the Election Committee that Asa Hodges was entitled, prima facie, to a seat as Representative of the First Congressional District of Arkansas was adopted and Hodges took a modified oath as a member. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. The debate was culminated by a lively personal colloquy between John and G. F. Hoar, in which the Western member is credited with having come out very much ahead.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.—Senate.—The joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia was adopted, and Fellinghuysen, Boutwell and Thurman were appointed. The bill was considered, the pending amendment being that of Ogelsby's, to strike out the words "or who has stopped or enjoined and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that persons of that class should not be considered bankrupts. After discussion the amendment was lost—41 yeas, 53 nays. An amendment limiting the operations of the 39th section of the original law as amended, and reported by the committee, to persons owning \$200,000, was adopted. The House then considered the bill for the proving of accounts before a Justice of the Peace or notary public instead of before a Justice in Bankruptcy, or United States Commissioner, as now provided. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

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FRIDAY, Feb. 6.—Senate.—Hitchcock introduced a bill providing that all lands granted to railroad companies shall be subjected to State and county taxation. The bill amends the act of 1862 providing for the removal of Flathead and other Indians in Montana Territory was passed. The bill relating to bounty was taken up and passed. It provides that all who enlisted in the army under the proclamation of May 3, and previous to August, 1862, be paid a bounty of 100. The Senate devoted the remainder of the day to the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill. A number of amendments were offered, but none were adopted and the bill was passed. The House then considered the bill for the proving of accounts before a Justice of the Peace or notary public instead of before a Justice in Bankruptcy, or United States Commissioner, as now provided. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

House.—This being private bill day, the whole session was devoted to the introduction and consideration of bills of a private and local character.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—The session of the House was for debate only, and a number of speeches were delivered. No business was transacted.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.—Senate.—Boutwell introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act. The bill contains two sections, one prohibiting national banks from paying or receiving interest on deposits, and the other requiring national banks to keep 75 per cent. of their reserve at home. The bill was passed. The House then considered the bill for the proving of accounts before a Justice of the Peace or notary public instead of before a Justice in Bankruptcy, or United States Commissioner, as now provided. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

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House bill in relation to the *See* Missouri river land grant. The Bankruptcy act occupied the attention of the Senate during the afternoon. Thurman's amendment abolishing the office of Register in Bankruptcy was rejected. Other amendments were offered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills introduced: By Sawyer, to issue 92 per cent. of the circulation to national banks, instead of 90 per cent.; by Dawes, to fix the rate of letter postage at two cents; by White, for the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western canal by the endorsement of bonds, and issue of currency notes to an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000; by Stone, for the construction of the St. Philip canal; by Smith (N. C.), repealing the internal revenue tax on whisky and tobacco. Daves introduced a concurrent resolution for a sine die adjournment on May 15. A motion to take the resolution was lost, and it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. A resolution was adopted declaring it is the sense of the House that there shall be no adjournment until action is taken upon the currency and transportation questions, and the measures of governmental economy and reform which have been introduced. On motion of Smith (Ohio) the rules were suspended, and a resolution adopted (120 to 64) denying it within the constitutionally power of Congress to regulate commerce by means among the several States.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.—Senate.—Gordon introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what time will be required, after the resumption of specie payment, to enable the mints of the United States to manufacture enough silver-coin to replace the fractional currency. A favorable report was made by the Foreign Relations Committee upon the bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign Governments to take part in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Gordon introduced a bill granting to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company currency notes to the value of \$80,000 per mile for each section of 10 miles of canal that shall be constructed. A resolution was adopted authorizing the issuance of twenty-five thousand dollars. A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia. The committee consists of Boutwell, Thurman and Allison. The Bankruptcy bill came up, and the Senate agreed to the motion of Senator Edmunds, that to make arrangements for settlement between creditors and a debtor valid they must receive the signatures of two-thirds of the number of creditors, representing one-half the amount of debts. The bill was then passed by a vote of 43 to 11.

House.—The bill authorizing persons to write their names and the contents of all packages upon the outside of any printed matter of the third class was passed. The bill also permits the writing of a form of presentation on the inside of books, and declares that no additional charges shall be collected for matter heretofore sent by reason of additional writing thereon. Butler rose to a personal explanation in regard to his publication in the newspapers, and said that as to what he could only say: "You lie, villain; you lie!" The President's new cabinet for 1874, reported adversely on the bill to provide for the sale of mail letters in newspapers published in the Congressional District where the routes are located having the largest circulation in the district. Some time was spent in considering the Army bill.

General Notes.

BUFFALO has 51,000 Catholics.

CHICAGO has 14,000 marriages a year. SACRAMENTO shipped \$450,000 worth of fruit last year.

SINCE 1848 California has dug up gold to the value of \$1,380,700,000.

GEORGIA planted 1,227,646 acres of corn last year, against 1,869,550 acres of cotton.

"SATAN BOINCED," is the head-line of the Chicago *Times* for its religious column.

COLT'S REVOLVER COMPANY is making a gun which will discharge 1,200 bullets per minute.

THE city debt of St. Louis has increased from about \$5,000,000 in 1831 to \$15,000,000 in 1873.

THERE are more than 13,000 persons in Maine, over the age of 10 years who can neither read nor write.

It is a curious fact that all the Presidents of the United States but four had each but one Christian name.

THE New Orleans *Times* says that taxation in that city is simply intolerable, unendurable, insufferable.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, William B. Astor and A. T. Stewart are all nearly the same age, verging on eighty.

Two millions and a quarter of people have emigrated from Ireland to America during the last twenty-two years.

THE number of miles of railroads in the United States is nearly four times greater than in any other country.

GLADSTONE and Disraeli, the two rival British statesmen, are nearly of the same age—the first being 64, the second 63.

THE London *Times* places the number of cattle annually available for the butchers of Great Britain, at 2,360,000; and sheep at 11,033,000.

THE assessed valuation of the real and personal property of Pennsylvania is \$1,171,908,977; the true actual value is estimated at \$3,475,831,851.

THERE are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they haven't any business, and the other that they haven't any mind.

Few people have any idea of the extent of the coal fields of Iowa. The state geologist estimates them to embrace 7,000 square miles, or more than the area of the entire State of Massachusetts.

A VETERAN observer says that "Old friends are like old boots. We never realize how perfectly they were fitted to us till they are cast aside, and others, finer and more stylish perhaps, but cramping and pinching in every corner, are substituted."

THE Penang China *Gazette* is the oldest journal in the world. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and on the same kind of material as it did a thousand years ago. The only change is in the writers.

NEW YORK, with a million inhabitants, uses about as much water every day as London does with its 3,620,000 people—in other words that the average New Yorker consumes three times as much as the average Londoner. The daily supply in London is 110,874,000 gallons. In New York it is 104,600,000.

THE stations from which the coming transit of Venus is to be observed number forty-five. They are distributed among the different nationalities as follows: Russia, 19; America, 8; England 8; France, 5; Germany, 4; and the private enterprise of Lord Lindsay.

THE New York *Herald* says: "The diamonds and point lace worn by the wife of the Hon. Benjamin Wood, at the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum hall, were valued at over \$140,000. Imagine the lady weighed down with seven hundred thousand bushels of twenty-cent corn or its equivalent in diamonds and lace!"

THE RAILWAY BANDITS.

Details of the Daring Robbery of the Iron Mountain Train—Story of the Conductor.

Conductor Alford has given the following statement to the St. Louis *Globe* of the recent robbery of his train at Gadsbush, Mo.:

"I reckon we had twenty-five passengers in all, five of them ladies. We were due at Gadsbush at six minutes past 4, but we didn't get there until quarter to 5. As we approached the town, the engineer noticed a red flag and whistled down. I was on the step of the car, and saw the flag, and jumped off before the train had fully stopped, or there was some other difficulty, because a red flag means danger. As I struck the platform, I noticed the train running on this side track. The northern switch had been opened and so had the southern, and when we got on the side we were stuck, for had we started forward or back, we would have run off the track. Just as I jumped off, a man grabbed me by the collar and jammed a pistol in my face.

He was a huge six-footer, and his face was covered with a mask made of white cloth, with holes cut for his eyes and mouth.

"There were only five, and the funniest thing was they had captured the town first and pulled every man, woman and child out of the houses. They had built a big bon-fire near the platform, and there were the inhabitants crowding around it trying to keep warm. The robbers stood over them on guard, all armed with from two to three navy revolvers, and three of them had double-barreled shot-guns. When the fellow grabbed me I didn't know what to make of it."

"Weren't you frightened?"

"Well, I reckon I was somewhat frightened; but he put me right at my ease—he comforted me."

"What did he say?"

"Stand still, or I'll blow the top of your head off." I stood still. I saw two of the gang jump on the engine, and they made the engineer and fireman get down. They were brought to where I stood, and the robber covered us with a pistol. He spoke to those who looked out at the windows, and told them if a shot was fired he would kill the conductor. That was me. One of them stood on the opposite side of the train, and as the passengers put their heads back again or they'd lose 'em. He had a double-barreled shot-gun, and I don't think he was fooling any. Two of them went into the baggage-car and hauled out the baggage-man and a brakeman. These they put under the same guard that had me. There was another brakeman, but he got into the sleeping-car, and stayed there. They then went into the mail department and demanded the registered packages of the mail agent. They rummaged through the letters and picked out those that had been registered, and brought the agent out to the platform and handed him over to the guard. The express messenger was the next man, and as they went into his room he covered one of them with a pistol, but another drew a bead on him with a gun and instructed him to lay that pistol down quietly. He did so. They then demanded his keys, opened the safe, and took out the money packages marked "watch," but when they opened it and found it to be a silver watch they dropped it. They put the other packages into bags and then went through the baggage-boxes. They opened my satchel and took out my pistol, and then they searched my trunk through the train. They weren't careful with passengers. They punched them in the ribs with pistols and pointed their shooting irons into their faces. Not a man escaped them. Every one was robbed, though they only took one gold watch. Several had fine watches, but the thieves passed them over. There were three ladies in the ladies' coach and two in the sleeper; but one of the latter, Mrs. Scott, of Pennsylvania, bound from St. Louis to Hot Springs with her son, was robbed of \$400, leaving her only ten cents. One other lady was robbed of three pocket handkerchiefs, but that was all. She had a magnificent gold watch and heavy chain, but they didn't take it. They didn't seem to care for watches. The one they took belonged to a man who wouldn't give his name.

"They took my watch, but the baggage-man said, 'For God's sake, don't take his watch, it was a present to him,' and the captain ordered them to give it back. They seemed to be under the control of the captain, and gave the watch back to me."

"Mr. Morley, our chief engineer, was on the train, and he expostulated with them, but they told him to sit down and shut his head and mind his own business. He asked them to restore the property they had taken, but they shoved a pistol under his nose, and ordered him to keep quiet. When they took the money from the express car, one of them asked the express agent for his receipt book. He gave it up, and the robber wrote on it: 'Robbed at Gadsbush.' Said he: 'I think I have had the honor of writing in this book five times, and he thinks this fellow had something to do with it. I shouldn't wonder if he had. I think they were all old at the business. When I thought they had got about through, I asked them if I might go. They said yes, and I sent a man to shut the northern switch, and went myself to shut the southern. They had bent the rod so that I had to get a board and straighten it. This took me some time, and in the meanwhile they made off. They went in a westerly direction to where their horses stood, and made off as fast as they could. Before they went they told him always to stop when he sees a red flag. Before their departure they wrote out a telegram for the St. Louis *Dispatch*, and gave it to a passenger to send through. They said that paper was misrepresented them on one occasion, and they wanted to put it in possession of all the facts."

"It took them forty minutes to go through us, and in that time they made about \$2,300, besides the money packages and the \$800 they took from the Gadsbush man."

"I think they are the same gang that robbed the Hot Springs stage about two

weeks ago, and the Iowa train some time past. They took dinner at Monk on Tuesday, and at Hot Springs on Friday. That is the only trace of them we have now."

Horrible and Revolting Execution.

Marshall Martin, the accomplice of the woman Elizabeth Eischer in the murder of her husband, Valentine Eischer, near Antioch, in November, 1872, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday in the jail-yard at Martine.

The ceremonies on the scaffold were exceedingly short. Martin was seated in a chair, while the sheriff read the startling portion of the death-warrant. Dr. Hertel offered up a fervent prayer, and at its conclusion Martin was requested to stand on the trap.

Straps were then securely adjusted about the limbs, the black cap drawn over the head, the fatal noose fixed about the neck—the whole not occupying half a minute. An instant more, the arm of the sheriff went up, a man in the rear of the rope which held the lever in place, the trap gave way and the body shot down with terrible force.

The scene which followed almost beggars description. The body shot straight downward. The rope stretched with a sudden, elastic-like spring, the black cap flew into the air at least eight feet, and spattering the blood in great spots over the rope, the whitewashed wall, the trap, the chair in which the doomed man sat, and the sheriff's boots, it rolled away in one corner of the inclosure. The body of the poor man fell to the ground with a great thud, and two red, geyser-like jets spurted up from the neck and fell down on the ground in torrents. A closer look, and then the horror-stricken faces showed that the awful nature of the occurrence had burst upon them. The poor old man's head had actually been jerked from his body, and was even then lying in the black cap where it had rolled in the corner.

The headless trunk lay weltering in the blood which poured from the neck. Not a word was spoken. After the first thrill of horror strong men turned away, sickened at the horrible sight. The faces on the platform were blanched and ghastly. The poor sheriff was as white as chalk, but he was cool and collected, and did much to inspire those around him.

Dr. Holbrook, who was present, first emptied the black cap of its sickening contents. He lifted the cap at the top and the head rolled away over the ground like a cannon-ball. The rope had severed the neck as cleanly as though it had been done with a knife. The vertebra had actually been pulled away from what the doctor called the atlas. The larynx, the arteries, the tendons were all torn apart, the latter only, showing struggling ends. Death, it is hardly necessary to state, was instantaneous. From the time the headless trunk struck the ground there was not even a quiver of the little finger. The body lay like a lump of lead. The horrible remains were at once placed in a coffin and hidden from sight.

Dr. Holbrook, who made a critical examination of